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House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
September 16, 2014.

I hereby appoint the Honorable JOHN J. DUNCAN, Jr. to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 7, 2014, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to 1 hour and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m.

CONSTITUTION DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACK) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. BLACK. Mr. Speaker, standing in this hallowed chamber of democracy where laws are debated, amended, and passed, one must stand in awe of our courageous forefathers who created this institution. In fact, 227 years ago when our Constitution was created and signed by 39 brave men, it created the first government of its kind, a government of the people, for the people, and by the people.

These men, well aware of the consequences of all-powerful European

monarchies, created a democratic system of three coequal branches of government each with its own unique role. The brilliance that these men instilled in this document is still alive and well to this day as we watch each branch of the government perform its role, keeping checks and balances on the others to make sure that the will of the people is obeyed.

Mr. Speaker, this Constitution Day, let us give thanks to these wise and brave men who birthed our constitutional republic and our Nation.

JOURNEYING THROUGH THE 23RD DISTRICT OF TEXAS, THE TOWN OF SANDERSON, TEXAS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GALLEG0) for 5 minutes.

Mr. GALLEG0. Mr. Speaker, this morning, I would like to highlight one of the really interesting towns of west Texas as we continue to journey through the 23rd District, which encompasses nearly 24 percent of the land area of Texas, some 800 miles from one end of the district to the other.

With a population of over 800 people, Sanderson, Texas, is known as the Cactus Capital of Texas. It was originally named Strawbridge or Strobridge, and Sanderson was founded as a switching point for the Southern Pacific Railroad.

In 1882, a roundhouse was built there, and the name of the town was changed to Sanderson, after Thomas P. Sanderson, who was the engineer in charge of construction. In the following year, in 1883, a post office opened in Sanderson.

In Texas lore, there is a very famous person by the name of Roy Bean who was known as the Law West of the Pecos. Judge Roy Bean, wanting to capitalize on the new town with a lot of promise, opened a saloon in Sanderson in the early 1880s, but he

couldn't compete with Charlie Wilson's Cottage Bar Saloon.

After Bean opened his saloon, Wilson allegedly spiked the whiskey with coal oil. Judge Bean soon had to move eastward to Vinegarroon and Langtry, and Sanderson was dubbed as being "too mean for Bean." Those were the years of railroad workers and cowboys which filled the area.

At the turn of the century, in 1905, the once unruly Sanderson became the county seat of the newly-created Terrell County, and it remains the county seat even to this day.

Shortly after becoming the county seat, Sanderson started looking more and more like a town on the move, but, as time passed, Sanderson left behind its Wild West origins and became a crossroad—the midpoint, if you will—between San Antonio and El Paso.

The courthouse was built in 1906. Near the courthouse some years later, in 1931, an art deco-style high school was built, and Sanderson's population continued to grow to about 3,000 people during the first half of the 20th century.

Sheep and goats became the main goods as part of the livestock industry, and they are still main commodities of the area today. For example, in 1970, over 1 million pounds—over 1 million pounds—of wool and mohair were shipped out of Sanderson.

In 1965, Sanderson was devastated by a flash flood. The usually dry Sanderson Creek overflowed and claimed 24 lives. After the tragic event, 11 flood control dams were built around Sanderson by the Army Corps of Engineers to make sure that that would never happen again.

Sanderson was built around the railroad, and its fate has largely been determined by the railroad. A series of decisions altered, decisively, Sanderson's growth. During the 1970s, the new construction of Interstate 10,

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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I-10, bypassed Highway 90, and it bypassed Sanderson. It left Sanderson out of its path.

In addition, Union Pacific later moved its crew from Sanderson to Alpine. These had a detrimental effect on the community; but today, Sanderson remains a small but proud community which fights to maintain its rich history and its tradition of railroads, cowboys, and west Texas culture.

Sanderson High School, known as the Sanderson Eagles, produce a lot of incredibly talented kids who go to universities from Rice to my own alma mater, Sul Ross State University in Alpine. In fact, many of the kids that I went to Sul Ross with were from Sanderson, Texas, and many of their teachers have degrees from Sul Ross.

In more recent times, Sanderson has put out a number of people. My immediate predecessor in the legislature, Judge Dudley Harrison, was from Sanderson, and "Chago" Flores, who is the first Latino elected county judge in the history of Terrell County, is serving even now.

If visiting that area, I want you to know that you will have access to an extensive variety of memorabilia at the Terrell County Memorial Museum, and I want you to know that Sanderson is still the Cactus Capital of Texas and the East Gate to the Big Bend Wilderness Area.

I invite you to stop by Sanderson if you are ever visiting the 23rd District of Texas.

HONORING COACH JACK CRABTREE OF SALINE HIGH SCHOOL IN SALINE, MICHIGAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BLACK). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. WALBERG) for 5 minutes.

Mr. WALBERG. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a man who has dedicated over 40 years of his life to mentoring and educating thousands of young men and women in Saline, Michigan.

Coach Jack Crabtree has long been admired for his fighting spirit, dedication, loyalty, and integrity. Throughout the last four decades at Saline High School, Coach Crabtree has left lasting impressions on his students, his players, and his staff.

In the classroom, he taught students the importance of civic engagement through his American government, history, and economics classes. In fact, my staff has been blessed by the impact of one of his former students.

As head of the physical education department, Coach Crabtree emphasized the value of working hard until the whistle blows, but he certainly is most well-known in the community for dedicating a large part of his life to football and, under his leadership, created the storied football tradition which exists today at Saline High School.

In 1988, Coach Crabtree's success on the field was affirmed when he was in-

ducted into the Michigan High School Football Coaches Hall of Fame; however, Jack Crabtree has been more than just "the football coach" to the community of Saline, Michigan.

He always knew the most important play on the football field was the next one, and he passed along his focus and persevering spirit to young people in Saline throughout his four decades as a teacher, coach, and mentor.

His dedication to hard work, discipline, and integrity has shaped and motivated thousands of his students and players to achieve great things in their personal and professional careers.

Jack Crabtree embodied his personal credo that, in the long run, a man's dedication is the only true measure of his greatness.

I am grateful to Coach Crabtree for his continued commitment to the community of Saline, and I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing his many years of service.

CONDEMNING ANTI-SEMITISM AROUND THE GLOBE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MURPHY) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MURPHY of Florida. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak out against the alarming surge of anti-Semitic demonstrations across the globe. Sparked by the latest confrontation between our greatest ally, Israel, and Hamas terrorists, synagogues and Holocaust memorials have been vandalized, Jewish stores have been attacked, Israeli products have been boycotted, and the Israeli and American flags have been desecrated and emblazoned with swastikas. These cowardly acts are in direct contrast to our democratic values of freedom, liberty, and equal justice under the law.

With a frightening number of such despicable acts being reported across Europe and Latin America, our Nation must continue to speak out in condemnation of these demonstrations.

We must also be a global leader in stopping the surge of anti-Semitism, making it clear to other nations that such intolerance and hatred have no place in our global community.

By allowing anti-Semitism to flourish, nations risk fostering an environment in which violence and escalating tensions can grow and impact not only Jews but all religious, ethnic, and other minority groups.

That is why I am proud to be working with my good friends, Mr. DIAZ-BALART and Mr. DEUTCH of Florida and Mr. KINGSTON of Georgia, in leading a bipartisan coalition of over two dozen Members of Congress and calling on the United States to continue its efforts in combating anti-Semitism, especially in the wake of this troubling rise in such demonstrations.

I also want to commend our local Jewish community relations council for their leadership on this crucial issue which remains at the forefront of our community.

Partnering with several other local and national organizations, all well-respected for their work on combating anti-Semitism, they will be hosting a forum in the district I am so proud to represent regarding this growing crisis. I applaud their continued work standing up against bigotry and raising awareness, both at home and abroad, of the threat of rising anti-Semitism.

Madam Speaker, we must continue to work together to stem the rise of anti-Semitism wherever it occurs and help foster an environment more conducive to long-term peace throughout our global community.

PROTECTING THE CLEAN WATER PARTNERSHIP

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to discuss the Clean Water Act, which was passed in 1972 and was designed as a State and Federal partnership.

The law's success can be attributed to the recognition that States have the primary responsibility of regulating and protecting waters within their individual boundaries. For the past four decades, this framework has served to improve pollution control and continues to be supported by Democrats and Republicans alike.

Unfortunately, a recent proposal by the Environmental Protection Agency, commonly known as the Waters of the United States, would undermine this partnership and intrude upon State and local prerogatives related to land use and planning, environmental stewardship, and economic growth.

This past week, the House passed with bipartisan support H.R. 5078, the Waters of the United States Regulatory Overreach Protection Act. Now, this legislation prohibits the Federal Government from moving forward with this misguided proposal and protects our farmers, our landowners, and local municipalities by upholding the Federal-State partnership that has yielded success in protecting our environment and enhancing water quality.

THE CONTINUING RESOLUTION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. BONAMICI) for 5 minutes.

Ms. BONAMICI. Madam Speaker, as we prepare to debate and vote on the continuing resolution to fund the government through December, I rise to urge that the House stay in session until we can also take up several issues that are not resolved in the legislation we will be voting on, things our constituents are struggling with every day: unemployment, adequate support for our seniors, college affordability, and climate change.

□ 1015

These issues deserve our attention, and the toll they take on Americans is